

**REMARKS****1. Claims.**

The claims have been amended to clarify the invention. No new matter has been added. No additional claims have been added and the number of total claims and independent claims remains the same. More specifically, additional detail about the relational database has been added.

**2. Difference From The Cited Prior Art.**

As discussed in previous responses, the present invention is only tangentially related to the cited prior art in that all are related to the health care field. Other than that, the present invention is significantly different from the cited art. As discussed in more detail below, US Patent No. 6751214 to Newman et al. (Newman '214) only deals with physician information and how to automatically fill in and distribute previously developed forms, and US Patent No. 5890129 to Spurgeon (Spurgeon '129) only deals with the payment of insurance claims in the medical field.

The present invention deals with the collection and exchange of personal and professional (credentialing) information about people, such as doctors. The information is coming from all different places - credentials verification organizations (CVOs), doctors, hospitals, professional organizations, and governmental entities, for example. The present invention is not form filler software or claims expedition software, but is a tool for allowing clients to obtain maintain current information about individuals with whom they may have, may want, or may want to terminate a relationship. Thus, the collection, manipulation, and dispersion of such personal and professional information (the credentialing information) is the heart of the present invention.

To accomplish the present invention, the clients (B2B Clients) information about the individuals is updated, and the updated information is provided to clients, via a pushing and pulling of the critical data for the automatic updating and to those who subscribe to the service. When information on an individual changes, the database is updated and the updated information is pushed out to the subscribers who need to know. This happens through the PEE exchange engine. The changed information on the individual is pushed out to the subscribers and changes the information about the individual.

As claimed, the present invention automatically obtains information regarding an individual on a predetermined periodic basis or continuously from at least one information source by electronically querying the at least one information source. This information is automatically inputted into a relational database, wherein older information contained in the database is constantly replaced by newer information, the older information being continuously or periodically updated by the newer information. Further, the digital information relational database is updated by comparing newer information obtained from the information provider about the individual to the information stored in the relational database and replacing the information in the relational database with the newer information if the newer information is more recent and different than the information already stored in the relational database. This is not found in the cited prior art.

Newman '214 discloses and claims form-filling software. The doctor enters information and selected forms in the database are populated with this information. The form then is printed out or sent electronically. Specifically, Newman '214 gathers the various forms used by different organizations (for example, different hospitals may use different employment applications). These forms are digitized and stored in a database. Doctors are asked to input all the information about themselves required by all the forms. Then, when asked, the Newman '214 system can print out or electronically send a particular form. The Newman '214 disclosure and all of the Newman '214 claims require storing particular provider forms, populating such forms, and generating completed forms.

On the contrary, the present invention requires no forms. No forms are inputted or generated. The present invention as disclosed and claimed collects and collates information and then sends the information to clients. Claims 21-27 and 29 neither claim nor require the forms elements required by Newman '214. Unlike Newman '214, which discloses and claims a static form generator, the present invention deals with the collection and dissemination of raw data continuously. Newman '214 uses stored information to populate forms, and does not disclose or claim the continuous or automatic updating of the information database so as to be able to send updated information to clients.

Spurgeon '129 discloses the use of push technology by insurers to update patient insurance information at doctors' offices. Although the use of push technology is disclosed, the way it is used, the function of its use and the result it

obtains are completely different than that of the present invention. At the outset, Spurgeon '129 pushes information from the insurer to the doctor, while the present invention pushes information gathered from the doctor and other sources to a hospital or other client. Spurgeon '129 more specifically pushes information about the patient to the doctor, while the present invention more specifically pushes information about the doctor to the hospital. The mere use of push technology by Spurgeon '129 does not place Spurgeon '129 in the same field as the present invention. In fact, by alleging so, the examiner is in effect saying that Spurgeon '129 can preclude anyone from using push technology in the health field, which is incorrect.

Those of ordinary skill in the art would not combine Newman '214 with Spurgeon '129. More importantly, a combination of Newman '214 and Spurgeon '129 does not result in the present invention as claimed. Newman '214 is in the field of form-filling while Spurgeon '129 is in the field of insurance claims. A natural result of any combination of Newman '214 and Spurgeon '129 would result in either a system for populating insurance applications or claims forms or a system for pushing patient information to doctors. Neither is related to the present invention, and neither would obviate the claims of the present invention.

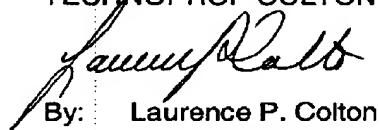
As neither Newman '214 nor Spurgeon '129 alone or in combination disclose or claim each and every element of the claims of the present invention as originally filed and as amended, and indeed, Newman '214 and Spurgeon '129 disclose and claim alone and in combination very different inventions than that claimed in the claims of the present invention, the combination of Newman '214 and Spurgeon '129 cannot and does not anticipate the claims of the present invention. Quite simply, the combination of Newman '214 and Spurgeon '129 does not result in the present invention, and does not result in an invention that would obviate the present invention.

**CONCLUSION**

Applicant has made clarifying amendments to the claims of this patent application for use in the RCE. Applicant submits that the patent application and the claims are in condition for allowance and requests such action.

If the examiner has any final questions or concerns prior to allowance, please have the examiner contact the below signed attorney of record.

Respectfully submitted,  
TECHNOPROP COLTON LLC



By: Laurence P. Colton  
Reg. No. 33,371

TECHNOPROP COLTON LLC  
PO Box 567685  
Atlanta GA 31156-7685

Cust. No. 022870

Tel: 770.522.9762  
Fax: 770.522.9763  
E-Mail: [technoprop@technoprop.com](mailto:technoprop@technoprop.com)